

# Regina.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7th, 1883.

No. 23.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

HUMBER, April 6, 1883.

Mail is expected to-night from the east. Weather fine, thermometer 32 above zero and snow going fast.

Two catholic priests passed here last night on their way to Edmonton.

Hon. L. Clarke and Messrs. McDowell and Stewart passed here yesterday on their way to Ottawa on railway business.

Freighters are laying up on this side the South branch waiting to set over the river. The snow is four feet on the ice.

A man passed by here this morning bound for Victoria to see about some timber limits that he has in that neighborhood.

BATTLEBOY, April 6, 1883.

Weather very fine and snow disappearing rapidly. C. Carson and party arrived from the east on 4th and left for Edmonton next morning.

## LOCAL.

Main street is nearly all dry now.

Mr. McPherson arrived from Red Deer crossing on Tuesday.

Rev. D. C. SANDERSON has been appointed an issuer of marriage licenses.

T. HENDERSON, late of Little Mountain settlement, moved into town on Wednesday last.

Wm. OULVEY, D.L.S., arrived from the end of his line near the Athabasca river on Monday last.

WATER'S ferry snow was taken out of the ice and hauled up the bank so as to be out of harm's way on Monday last.

C. SANDERSON has sold the southwest quarter of section 24, township 53, range 24 west, to Mr. Burns, of McArthur's survey party.

The Winnipeg Times notices the arrival of Messrs. Leche and Maloney in Winnipeg, and speaks hopefully of the establishment of a government land office at this place at an early day.

W. McKAY has sold his claim on the southeast quarter of section 21, township 53, range 24 west, to J. R. BRENTON. The claim adjoins Turnip lake, and has on it a house and a small fenced and laced area.

The first prairie fire of the season started on the south side of the river on Saturday of last week. It did not spread over much country. The few adults of fire being allowed to run during the whole of this month, but whoever sets it must stand all damages.

DAY NOTES came down from the pinery at the White Mud on Saturday last. He had 3,000 logs from 12 to 24 feet in length, on the bank of the river when he left, and expected to get out a thousand more. Sleighting was still good in the woods, but the plain was bare. The teams delivered from 70 to 90 logs per day on the bank.

MAIL arrived on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock with eleven bags of mail matter all in good condition, but no express. It left on Thursday morning at eight, with 610 through and 117 way letters. The express will be at Battleford will leave by ordinary conveyance to-day. P. Ballentine, mail contractor, is expected to arrive with the next mail.

H. SWINNEY, secretary of the Winnipeg & Western transportation company writes to Mr. W. L. Wood that as soon as the ice leaves the river the North West will make a through trip to Edmonton, and if business will warrant will be kept on that route all summer.

The company hope to run a weekly line to Prince Albert and back, and if business will warrant will be kept on that route all summer.

The company will be able to carry all the freight that offers after the 1st of May. A good staff of clerks will be kept, who will be able to do their work satisfactorily to all concerned.

MARCH is usually supposed to be the stormy month, but the one just past has been any but that. From beginning to end the weather was calm, clear and beautiful. The snow which was upwards of three feet deep on the level in the beginning of the month, disappeared altogether except where it was drifted amongst bushes or around fences, and without causing a breath of any consequence.

The cooler weather of the latter week allowed the water to drain off so that there is every prospect of the ground being in good condition for farming operations at an early date.

It was the opinion of many that when the snow began to go off so early we would have had water later on in the season, but so far this has not been the case. This spring has taught, as indeed many other seasons have, but in a different way, that in this district it is impossible to rely on the weather with any certainty even for a day.

We are indebted to Mr. T. S. Stebbing, formerly of Edmonton and now of Regina, for a copy of the first number of the Regina Leader. The Leader is a large twenty-eight column paper, published weekly, in Regina, and in the interests of that place, by Nicholas Flood Davis; subscription \$2 per year. As Mr. Davis belongs to the first rank of Canadian journalists the Regina paper must be commended on having secured his assistance in booming their town. The paper has a good advertising patronage, and gives a fair amount of local and general news. Its strong point, however, is, as may be supposed, in its editorial columns. In its introductory editorial it avows itself a supporter of the present government, but says: "I am the supporter of a party; the present writer has never understood a tool," and thinks it not inconsistent with his party allegiance to point out "what might seem the mistakes of political friends." Trust the leader may be counted on to oppose wrong no matter by whom it is being perpetrated.

Mr. CURRY, of Brown & Curry, writes that the crews of the five Saskatchewan steamers were to leave Winnipeg by rail on the 9th of March. They were to be all ready to leave Cumberland as soon as the ice was out, and would deliver the goods now there first thing. They expected to be able to return to Grand Rapids in time to meet the first lake boat, and would deliver the goods now there first thing. They expected to be able to return to Grand Rapids in time to meet the first lake boat, and would deliver the goods now there first thing.

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DISPERSED is very prevalent among the horses in this vicinity. It generally takes the form of a swelling in the neck or under the horse's taken with the disease loss flesh very rapidly, but it is not generally fatal. When the swelling bursts a great deal of matter is discharged. This ends the disease and the horse generally recovers. It is recommended to poultice the hardest part of the swelling which first noticed to bring it to a head, then lance it, or compel the horse to cough sufficiently hard to burst it either by exercising him violently, by making him inhale the smoke of burnt leather or of scammony.

EDMONTON'S electoral district: That portion of territory comprised in the following group of townships, and bounded by the outside of the country townships of said group, lines of the West of the fourth principal meridian: Range 21, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 22, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 23, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 24, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 25, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 26, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 27, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 28, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 29, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 30, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 31, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 32, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 33, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 34, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 35, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 36, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 37, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 38, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 39, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 40, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 41, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 42, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 43, townships 52, 54 and 55; 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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each line long; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 7, 1882.

#### C. P. R. LANDS.

Some very interesting correspondence has recently been laid on the table of the house of commons relating to the land allotted and to be allotted to the syndicate. The letters consist of demands made by the syndicate upon the government, and the accessions of the latter thereto.

Demand number one was dated March 14th 1882, and was a request that all odd sections within the railway belt east of the 104th meridian should be handed over to the syndicate at once for sale. These sections were at once reserved, but they were not allowed to be sold by the syndicate until they were earned, a most remarkable instance of the demands of the syndicate not being obeyed to the letter and to the end.

Demand number two was dated October 23rd, 1882, or rather the accession to the demand was dated then. The syndicate had come to the conclusion that as the land in the 48 mile belt from Winnipeg to Calgary would not contain to the odd sections more than 11,000,000 acres, rather less than that amount of their total land grant, instead of taking the rest of the grant along branch lines to be built in the future as the charter provided for, they preferred taking half the grant, 12,500,000 in a block in a certain section of country, and asked that the odd sections in this region should be set aside at once. This was agreed to, and on the 23rd of October already mentioned an order in council was passed reserving from sale all the odd numbered sections between the 62nd and 64th degrees of latitude and the 104th and 106th of longitude, the allotment of the sections to be a matter of adjustment between the government and the company from time to time as the line was finished. This block includes all the country in the vicinity of the forks of the Saskatchewan, and the town of Prince Albert is about the centre of its western boundary. The amount of land in this area, after deducting H.B.C. and school lands, is about 25,000,000 acres, which will give 19,000,000 acres for the odd sections. The difference between 12,500,000 and 19,000,000, or 6,500,000 acres, will be the amount the company may reject out of the block as inferior, so that they will not be compelled to take anything but first-class land.

The next item on the list is something of a starter. The company represents that in the 48 mile belt from Winnipeg to Calgary not more than 5,000,000 acres are available in the odd sections; it may be assumed on account of the infertile nature of the soil. Also that a great deal of the land within the province of Manitoba is already out of the hands of the government, in the hands of squatters, settlers and others, and therefore the company cannot get their amount of land within the 48 mile belt. They therefore ask that all odd sections between the C.P.R. line and the boundary from the Red river to the Dirt hills, west of Moose Jaw creek, be allotted to them. This affects a little sticking on the part of the government, was also allowed to the latter.

Other matters which amount to little of themselves, beyond showing the strength of the syndicate and the weakness of the government, were also alluded to in the correspondence, and in every instance the government yielded to the syndicate.

When the bargain with the C.P.R. Co. was first made and the clause allowing the company to reject any sections in the belt allotted to them that they might think unfit for settlement inserted the greatest enemies of the scheme never suspected that any such wholesale rejection as the one above mentioned would be made. Had anyone hinted at the time that the company would deliberately and knowingly build through the least fertile part of the country, then totally reject the greater part of the land through which they had built, and demand the vacant odd sec-

tions within the old province of Manitoba instead of those around Swift Current creek or Medicine Hat, and that the government would accede to their request, the supporters of the bargain would have laughed him to scorn. Such a thing would mean trickery on the part of the honorable gentlemen of the syndicate, and weakness on the part of the mighty and all-protecting government, both of which were of course impossible, and yet it has all come to pass.

The request of the company to have 19,000,000 acres reserved to them in the vicinity of Prince Albert, or rather less, is to have the privilege of culling 12,500,000 acres—that is of rejecting one-third of the whole—is magnificent in cheek, and altogether contrary to the bargain made in the beginning, and yet it also has been acceded to. And of course if allotted it is found that there is not twelve and a half million acres of first-class land in it the company will be allowed to take an other choice elsewhere.

If anything were needed to show that it is the full intention of the syndicate to gobble the whole of this North-West and that it is not the least of the power of the Canadian government to prevent them, then nothing is needed now. The bargain has been altered in its most essential particulars merely at the desire of the company. The charter expressly stated that the road should go through the Yellowhead pass; it was changed to allow of the government to be able to go by the Kicking Horse. The land grant was to be in a forty-eight mile belt along the main line and its branches. The greater part of it is being taken far away from either the main line or branches in any form the company desire. One million dollars in bonds was to be deposited with the government as security for the completion of the contract. Credit Vail bonds have been substituted for those of the C.P.R. and apparently there is nothing to prevent those of the Southern Confederacy being substituted for them. And who shall say that if at any time in the future the company fall either through accident or design to complete any of the contract, that the government will not, as in the past, grant them what further concessions they may need or demand? The argument now is that the fate of the country is bound up with that of the syndicate and that ruin to the syndicate means ruin to the country. This is not the case, but if the argument can be used with effect for a few years the end will be gained, for by that time the syndicate will have the North-West securely within its grasp, instead of being weak and poor, it will be rich and powerful, and its cry will be changed from "for thy sake" to "stand and deliver."

The proclamation defining the boundaries of the electoral district of Edmonton has arrived and been duly posted up, but contrary to expectation there is as yet no news of the writs of election. It has been the general impression that the council would sit during May and that the election for this district would come off in time to allow Edmonton to be represented at the session. This is impossible now. It will be nearly three weeks before the writs can possibly arrive and afterwards before the election can come off. The 15th or 20th of May would be the latest at which the representation of Edmonton in the council for another year, supposing the session to be held in May. In that case the winter when people would have more leisure. It is quite possible, however, that the council will not sit in May. There is a rumor that the elections will take place in June, and if this is the case it will no doubt be more satisfactory to all parties here as seedling will then be over and haying will not be begun. The delay in issuing the writs may or may not be intentional and if intentional may be a good or bad intent. In any case Mr. Dewdney is a gentleman who is none the worse of watching. Now that it is comparatively certain that an election is to be held within the electors to use as much of the intervening time as they can conveniently spare in deciding who their candidate is to be and how they are going to elect him, keeping a bright

lookout that no strike or turn is made that will constitute an unwelcome resident or an outside carter, larger the accredited representative of Edmonton. This sort of representation has been the curse of Manitoba. Let us see to it that we use Manitoba's experience is a warning not as an example.

The Hamilton Spectator has a paragraph under date of March 16th, as follows: "The rumor which was telegraphed from Montreal last night that the syndicate had abandoned the Kicking Horse pass as impracticable, is contradicted from Montreal, presumably on the authority of the company." If the rumor were really without foundation there is little doubt that it would have been contradicted unmistakably on the authority of the C.P.R. Co. Such a denial as the above is no denial at all, but rather an admission that the rumor is correct. It may be worth remarking that the papers up to date of March 8, have no account of any contract or contracts being let by the syndicate for work on the line west of Medicine Hat towards Calgary. Of course it is all right. The all powerful syndicate said they would have the line to Calgary in the fall of '83 and of course they will, but in view of late and startling developments every one would feel more confident if the contracts were let.

The Winnipeg Times says: "The contention of free traders that because free trade benefited Great Britain, it must therefore be the best policy for the rest of the world is an entirely singular argument." And yet one of the principal arguments of Canadian protectionists was that because protection had benefited the States therefore it would benefit Canada. What is argument in the one case is folly in the other, according to the Times. The Times continues: "Every civilized nation on the globe rejects it, and no sane man could lead sensible people in England to put it forward." It is a noticeable fact that free trade England is the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and English people may be excused for believing a doctrine which the practice of which has placed the country in that position.

It is rumored in Ottawa that Mr. Livingstone of the St. John Sun is in that city with the object of pressing his claims for the governorship of Alberta. As Mr. Livingstone is a newspaper man no doubt he possesses all the qualities necessary in a first class governor. The rumor does not state what Mr. Livingstone's claims to the position are but it is to be hoped that they are better than those of Dewdney to the governorship of the territories. This province is not suffering for a governor of any kind just yet, however.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twine-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of all the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements will be able to see the date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

#### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS.

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshert and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BLYDGES, Land Commissioner.

#### BROWN & CURRY,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Bag to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

#### LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

#### WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

#### NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

#### SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

#### BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

#### BROWN & CURRY.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

#### NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which will be sold at

#### PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

#### SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF ROOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's buttoned Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

#### A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

#### DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

#### 77 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

#### NORRIS & CAREY.

St. Albert road.



## OLD EXPLORATIONS.

Since float gold was first discovered in the Saskatchewan the desire to find out whence it came has been strong. That it is not native in the gravel bars or in the clay banks of the river is well known. It is always allied with quartz in its native state and generally where fine gold is found the location of the quartz from whence it came can be judged by the course of the streams or the formation of the country. At any rate it does not often remain a mystery for long. Generally as the quartz is approached the gold becomes more plentiful and this is one way by which the quartz is found.

At first it was very reasonably supposed that the quartz from which the fine gold came was situated in the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the river, and that all that was necessary was to follow the river to its source, when coarse gold and quartz would be found and probably in great quantities. Owing to the difficulty of travelling through the country around the sources of the river very few explorations have been made and many parties still hold to the idea that gold will yet be discovered there. True, very little gold is found more than sixty miles above Edmonton but their theory is that the current in the upper part of the river is so swift that all the gold is washed down to this part where the slower current allows it to be deposited on the bars.

The following is an account of probably the most thorough exploration of that region that was ever made, given by Mr. C. Stevens of the miner's flat, who was one of the exploring party, and although it is of no direct value, as it does not show where the gold is, it is of considerable indirect value as it shows pretty conclusively where it is not and therefore leaves a lesser district of country to be searched through.

A party of four, C. Stevens, C. Clarke, S. Hume, and G. Emerson left Edmonton for the Mountain fort, 150 miles up the Saskatchewan, with carts, in the early part of June, 1870. The trail went by the south side of the river all the way to a point opposite the fort, which was on the north side of the river. The party crossed there and abandoned their carts, packing their baggage on their horses' backs. The river comes from the west and the party followed it up on its north side, towards the west, prospecting as they went, but finding nothing. About fifty miles up stream they came to a large creek called Pipestone. This they prospected thoroughly from its mouth to its head in the foot hills of the mountains, but found nothing, neither gold nor any trace or sign of it. From the mouth of the Pipestone they travelled still south-west about ten miles and came to the mouth of another large stream, which they called Sheep creek. The banks of the creek at its mouth were fully five hundred feet high. They prospected up this creek a short distance but still found nothing. They then returned to the mouth of the creek and took their old trail back to the Mountain fort, arriving there when the snow was on the ground.

The whole of the country through which they travelled was similar in character, being very broken. The surface was a succession of small, high round hills with muskegs between. The greater part of the country was covered with small spruce from six to eighteen inches in thickness and very full of limbs, they saw very little good timber and lost a great deal of time chopping their way through windfalls. The soil seemed to be a sandy or gravelly wash and the vegetation was not as rank as in the vicinity of Edmonton. The bars on the river were composed in many cases almost altogether of ironstone boulders and layers of these showed in the cut banks of the streams, but no ledges were visible. Coal seams were noticed also in the cut banks very similar in every way to those of Edmonton, but no close examination was made of them. No quartz, slate, float rock or any sign of native gold was visible anywhere. The foot hills at the head of the Pipestone creek consisted principally of a hard brown rock which was not supposed to be mineral bearing. There was also a considerable amount of white rock visible which might have been limestone but the party were all gold miners, and only gold miners, knew very little about any other mineral or metal, and were looking only for that so, that there might easily have been many valuable minerals or metals existing there which escaped their notice, although if there was gold they would almost certainly have found it.

Although unsuccessful the party was not discouraged and remained all winter at the Mountain fort so as to be ready to start again early in the following spring and make a longer tour. The party this time consisted of Stevens, Clarke and Emerson, with Ben Elm instead of Hume, and they started with pack horses early in spring before the snow was off the ground. They took their old trail up the Saskatchewan to the Pipestone, and then up the Pipestone on its north side nearly to its head. There a small creek came into it from the north and this they followed up to its source in a large muskeg. They crossed the muskeg and found a small creek flowing out of it towards the north. This they followed down until it emptied into a

large stream which they called the South fork of the North fork of the Saskatchewan. They followed this stream down all the way to its junction with the North fork. They then crossed the North fork and followed it up on its north side for about a week's travel when they left it, and struck north to a small stream called the Pembina which flowed in a north-easterly direction. They followed this stream up nearly to its source, then left it and travelled south until they came to the North fork again, which they followed to the foot of the main range of the mountains and for a day's travel inside the range. Even at the mountains the stream was very large being nearly as wide as the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. The mountains at this place were of barren brown rock—barren of gold as well as of trees and soil. There was no gravel and no sign of gold. Up to this time the party had been travelling on and through snow and had suffered terrible hardships. They came down the river on its north side three days' travel, then crossed, and travelled south until they reached the head of the South fork in the foot hills of the mountains. By this time the whole party were sick, and they lay in camp for several weeks. At last Clarke died and was buried. The rest of the party cached what provisions and tools they had to spare, as they were too weak to travel with loads, and started on horseback for the Mountain fort. They followed the South fork down to the point at which they had struck it first on their journey out, then crossed and took their old trail back to the fort. After remaining at the fort until they had recovered health, Stevens and Emerson went back to the cache and brought out the stuff that had been left there. They then came back to Edmonton. The country travelled through for the whole season was almost precisely similar to that which had been traversed the season before—all hills and muskeg, the timber of little value and no prairie of any account. The principal rock was the same brown variety noticed at the head of Pipestone creek, the soil the same wash of sand and gravel, the same layers of coal and ironstone and the same absence of all traces of gold throughout.

Wherever the gold comes from, it may be taken for granted that it does not come from the mountains at the head of the North fork for had there been any sign of it in all that country it could not have escaped the eyes of these practical miners.

## FROM THE DELEGATES.

Rev. H. Leduc writes as follows from St. Boniface, under date of March 1st:

Mr. Maloney and I leave St. Boniface this morning at 7:30 o'clock for Ottawa. We remained nearly a week at Winnipeg, the whole of that time being employed in gathering such information, and making such preparations as were deemed necessary to render the success of our undertaking more easy. His Grace Archbishop Tache has taken the most lively interest in our cause. Following his advice we had an exact map of the colony of St. Albert drawn by a surveyor, showing the outlines of the survey we desire to obtain, all the lines running parallel with those of the mission and continuing two miles back from the river. This arrangement may cause some slight changes to be made regarding some of the actual fences, but this inconvenience will be amply made up for by the two miles depth which everybody here tells us we have a right to obtain from the government.

It is probable that Archbishop Tache will accompany bishop Grandin to St. Albert on his return this summer. His lordship bishop Grandin has the full sympathy and good will of all parties in Ottawa.

All the newspapers support us in our request for a land office at Edmonton or Ft. Saskatchewan, but the most probable place is Edmonton.

The Winnipeg Times walks into the Temperance Colonization society in good style, and says it "would like Mr. Livingstone and his reverend directors to publish a sworn statement giving the number of settlers who have gone in upon the land since the company took possession a year ago. The fact is not a solitary immigrant has been tempted by Mr. Livingstone's tract and no settler in his senses will ever buy from Mr. Livingstone or any other middle man while government, syndicate and Hudson's Bay lands are in the market."

The Northwest coal and navigation company have a large number of men at work setting the keel of a steamboat at their coal landing on Belly river, about 30 miles south-east of Ft. MacLeod and more boat builders are arriving by every mail from Benton. There will be two steamboats, and they will go down to Medicine Hat in the early spring ballasted with coal and receive their machinery there. The will run between Medicine Hat and Fort MacLeod while navigation is practicable.

The Grange Trust Co. apply for incorporation as they desire to extend their loan business to Manitoba and the North-West territories. The principal place of business will be Owen Sound; capital, two millions. The company will do a general loan business.

Herald, March 17: New instruments for the meteorological station have arrived. J. Pritchard reports fur trade brisk at Saddle lake. Harry Nash dislocated his ankle on the 4th inst. Three barrels of coal oil arrived from Duck lake recently. Shipments of goods from the east will be sent to Leopold, at the C.P.R. crossing of the South branch and thence floated down stream; a gang of men has been sent from Winnipeg to the end of the track to build the necessary boats. There is a brisk demand from Prince Albert for seed grain of all kinds. Skating parties are common. Ellis' survey party will outline on the 11th base line. H. Parker killed a large wolf with buckshot while it was chasing some colts. Work oxen have lately been sold at \$180 to \$260 a yoke. Mr. Clarke, M.C. for Lorne will not offer himself for re-election. A traffic route is to be laid out between Battleford and Swift Current first thing in the spring. Poles are being taken out for the Prince Albert spur telegraph line. Large quantities of flour are arriving for the L.D. and others from Prince Albert. Hay \$13 a ton. Carts came into use again on the 14th. Wm. McDonnell of McDonnell & Bro., merchants, Winnipeg, has gone to Calgary to open a branch establishment. The new store for A. Macdonald & Co., on the town site between the rivers has been completed and handed over by Latimer, Gillis & Co., the building stands on the corner of Main street and Saskatchewan avenue, is 24x36 feet, two stories high, of log frame, plastered inside, having a glass front, panelled counters, etc. The upper flat will be used as offices. Under the building is a cellar 18x30, six feet in depth.

Regina Leader, March 1: Ever since W. B. Scarth was here the hammer has been heard incessantly. The Methodists have decided to build a church 40x70 feet. The Canada North-West land company have opened an office on Broad street and are doing a good business selling no lots except on building conditions. A school has been started in town, Miss Laidlaw, teacher. J. J. Campbell's building 25x60 two stories high is progressing, also Mr. Harmon's 16x28; Benson, barrister, and Roberts, jeweller, will also build shortly. Moulton & Hewson will build an hotel 50x100 in the spring. Every lot on Broad street is taken on building conditions. W. Odger was recently fined \$200 by the police for whiskey peddling. The Wascana cricket club is to be formed. A billiard hall is being erected near the barracks. Moose Jaw, Troy, Fort Qu'Appelle, Broadview, Moosomin and Fort Ellice are all going ahead. P. Boneau advertises 20 tons of fresh buffalo meat for sale. Advertisements appear in the Leader of 1 private and 2 chartered banks, 2 billiard halls, 2 boarding houses, three hotels, three hardware stores, three commission merchants, one tailor shop, one feed store, one carriage shop, three painters, one furniture store, one jeweller, one butcher shop, three land companies, nine general stores, one restaurant, five builders, one feed stable, six lumber yards, one Mexican saddle manufactory, nine barristers, two doctors, one druggist, three civil engineers, an auctioneer, two bakers, one barber, one harness and outfitting store, two agricultural implement establishments.

A Victoria, B.C., dispatch says:—A prospector just from Kootenay district brings specimens of lead and silver ore of a marvellous richness, and nearly pure. He says the mines are of a vast extent. It is estimated that in one location there are two hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore in sight, and the value of the mines at present discovered is fifty millions. The glories of Leadville pale before this prospector's report. He tells of great veins of pure copper visible on the hill sides. These mines are within sixty miles of the route selected by the Canadian Pacific railway via the Kicking Horse pass.

## CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—M. D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7:30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on April 29th.

## PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

D. R. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

J. AS. M. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.—Sales in any part of the district conducted in a professional and business-like manner.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

B. LEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN desires to announce to his patrons and the public generally that, having gone to Winnipeg to purchase a more complete outfit of cabinet making machinery, his shop will be closed until his return in April next, when he will be able to execute orders for furniture as before.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODBRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.



## COMMERCIAL.

Very little grain changing hands. Wheat \$2 to \$2.25 for grinding and \$2 for seed. Barley \$1 for feed and grinding, and \$1.25 for seed. Oats \$2.50 for seed. Potatoes 75c. Wheat flour \$10 and \$5 per 100 lbs. Bran 5c, and shorts 3c, dropped 1c per pound.

There is not much building going on yet, and the demand for labor is not very brisk. Wages are still high. Carpenters get \$4.50 per day and laborers \$3.50 per day. Some very fine rat and beaver fur is being brought in but the quantity is not great. On the whole the trade may be set down as a partial failure this season.

Plenty of bacon, sugar, coal oil and other articles which have been scarce lately are now arriving and will be spent out today.

First class lumber \$25 per M, second class \$20 per M. There is no clear lumber manufactured here. Shingles \$5 per M.

A few sales of claims are being made but the real estate business in town is dull.

Cash is scarce and spring collections are not very satisfactory.

Brick \$23 per M, time \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Red 2 1/2 and 2 1/2 a pound this week.

Trade very dull.

## CANADA WEST.

St. Boniface is to have a fire engine.

The C.P.R. Co. are shipping ice to Regina.

Rich gold discoveries are reported from Alaska.

Port Moody harbor was frozen over at last accounts.

A lot 50x250, in Victoria, B.C., was recently sold for \$5,000.

Port Moody real estate is changing hands at speculative prices.

A cement hall 100x100 feet, two stories high, is to be erected in Winnipeg.

A lot on Rosser avenue, Brandon, was recently sold for \$100 per foot.

The new British Columbia ministry have been returned by a large majority.

Beef and mutton are likely to be dear in the Victoria market this spring.

Thermometer 38 below at Clinton and Soda Creek, B.C., on the 16th of February.

The North West navigation company propose to navigate the Assiniboine to Ft. Pelly during the coming season.

The value of the salmon smelt caught and sent on Fraser and Bulkley inlets, B.C., last year, amounted to \$1,000,000.

Gus Rosser, who was granted \$2,000 damages against the C.P.R. Co., for malicious prosecution, was non-suited at a re-hearing of the case.

Four \$12 percent, and beef for a pound in Kootenay, B.C. Thermometer 10 below on 25th January. The district is almost depopulated.

Winnipeg debentures to the amount of \$250,000 sterling are offered by auction, Rose & Co. of London, England. The issue price is 107, and the loan is repayable in A.D. 1907.

A 20 inch seam of bituminous coal has been struck at coal harbor, Queen's sound, Queen's Island, B.C. It is estimated that 100,000 tons of coal are expected to be struck deep down.

Rev. John Peries has resigned his spiritual charge at Brandon, and will act as itinerant guide. He will have agents at different points throughout western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

The new C.P.R. depot at Winnipeg at the corner of Main street and Point Douglas avenue, is 241 feet in length by 55 feet wide, built of brick and has a half story high. It will cost \$100,000.

The Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern railway company want their name changed to the Great Northern railway of Canada. They intend to have the line running onward as far as Minneapolis by July 1st.

The Saskatchewan Herald says that Regina has applied to the Canadian Parliament for incorporation as a town, and asks for a general law by which municipalities in the North-West may become incorporated by a simple and expeditious process.

Two Chinamen recently assaulted a foreman on the railway works near Maple Ridge in British Columbia. They were arrested, but a mob of Chinese men, who were invited to release them. They were subsequently captured by Indians and fined \$15 apiece.

Auctioneer Seaton lately sold lot No. 30, blocks 13, 43 and 44, for \$10,000. The Portage is Prairie 715 in the Campbell estate for \$100. Lot No. 10, Good street, Portage Avenue, is 10 building lots, was withdrawn at \$10,000, the offer not being considered satisfactory, though the owners afterward decided to accept it.

The competition of the G.T.R. has already helped Manitoba. The C.P.R. has already special freight trains from Montreal to Winnipeg in four days less time than before, and carries only the rates endorsed on the bills of lading. Formerly the rates on the bills of lading had no control over those charged on the arrival of the freight at Winnipeg.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A great many business failures are reported in eastern Canada.

Molson's bank is after the Globe works, of London, Ont., for \$157,000.

The officers of the salvation army have been expelled from Switzerland.

Some Louisiana assessors soaked the clothing of their victim in kerosene oil and set it on fire.

Strawberries are in the Chicago market at 81.25 per quart. Ripe tomatoes are 20 cents a quart.

A branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has been surveyed to Pomboua and will be called the Pomboua, Manitoba and Dakota.

All the indications point to a union of interest between the N.P. & G.T.R. companies, against Vanderbilt and the C.P.R.

A branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has been surveyed to Pomboua and will be called the Pomboua, Manitoba and Dakota.

At Moscow preparations for the coronation of the Czar are proceeding upon a magnificent scale of magnificence. Eleven miles of fables are being constructed for the banquet on the plain.

A journal has been recently started in Minneapolis called the Canadian American to enlighten Canadian news to the Canadians of the United States.

The Malton private bank, of London, Ont., has failed for upwards of \$1,000,000. The failure is causing considerable distress and alarm. James and John Malton, of the bank, are now in prison.

The Ontario elections came off on the 27th of February, excepting those for Muskoka and Algoma. Of the 86 constituencies in which elections were held 45 returned government supporters, 23 opposition, and 2 independent members.

A Masonic lottery held in London, Ont., has failed for upwards of \$1,000,000. The failure is causing considerable distress and alarm. James and John Malton, of the bank, are now in prison.

A large number of immigrants have been sent to Toronto on persons selling tickets, and are on their way to the United States.

It is stated that the British government is in possession of documents connected with the funds of the League war.

A heavy gale, accompanied by snow, was raging on the Nova Scotia coast on the night of March 6th and morning of the 7th. It was supposed to be a Wiggins storm, ahead of time. It was the heaviest storm of the season, five feet of snow having fallen. Wiggins said there was none to follow.

A charter is being asked from the U.S. congress for the Puget sound and Canadian railway, to run from some point on Puget sound to the boundary. The company will attempt to get a charter from the British Columbia legislature for the construction of the line north of the boundary to connect with the C.P.R.

An insect pest called the snow flea, and coming from Siberia, has appeared in New York, Boston, and Montreal. The insects are white in color and much smaller than the ordinary flea. They breed rapidly in cold dry weather and appear in great quantities after heavy snow storms. The bite is painful but not poisonous. They are a great pest in eastern Siberia.

St. Paul fur market, March 3: Mink, 60c to 75c, silver fox 85c to 90c, beaver 1.50 to 2.00 per lb, silver fox 85c to 90c, beaver 1.50 to 2.00 per lb, silver fox 85c to 90c, beaver 1.50 to 2.00 per lb.

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New York fur market, March 3: Black beaver 2.00 to 2.50, silver fox 85c to 90c, beaver 1.50 to 2.00 per lb, silver fox 85c to 90c, beaver 1.50 to 2.00 per lb.

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## TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Of Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Having just erected a

LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK.

Is now prepared to supply the trade with Flour, Bacon, Hams, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

## REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINNIS PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office. Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinnis estate.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES.

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL.

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 6th, 1883. Reported for the U.S. by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	45	4
Sunday,	45	5
Monday,	47	9
Tuesday,	47	12
Wednesday,	46	14
Thursday,	46	14
Friday,	44	53

Barometer rising, 27.583.

## MARKED.

CARLOS-ARISTOTEL. On the 9th March at the Methodist parsonage, Brandon, by Rev. Theo. Lawson, Mr. Charles Carlos, Indian farm instructor at Saddle Lake, Alberta, to Miss Maria Aristotel of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The herald party with a number of others who intend to locate at Edmonton left Brandon the same afternoon via Qu'Appelle for their destined homes.

## MCMICHOIL & CHAMBERLAIN.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade, the which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Hely's old store, east of the fort.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE